JUSTICE
ACTUALITÉS REPORT

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CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION •• ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

JUSTICE
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VOLUME 26 NO.4 I FALL •• AUTOMNE

JUSTICE REPORT carries information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association.s views, but are included to encourage thought and action ont he criminal justice system throughout Canada. For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact: •• **ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE** renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec :

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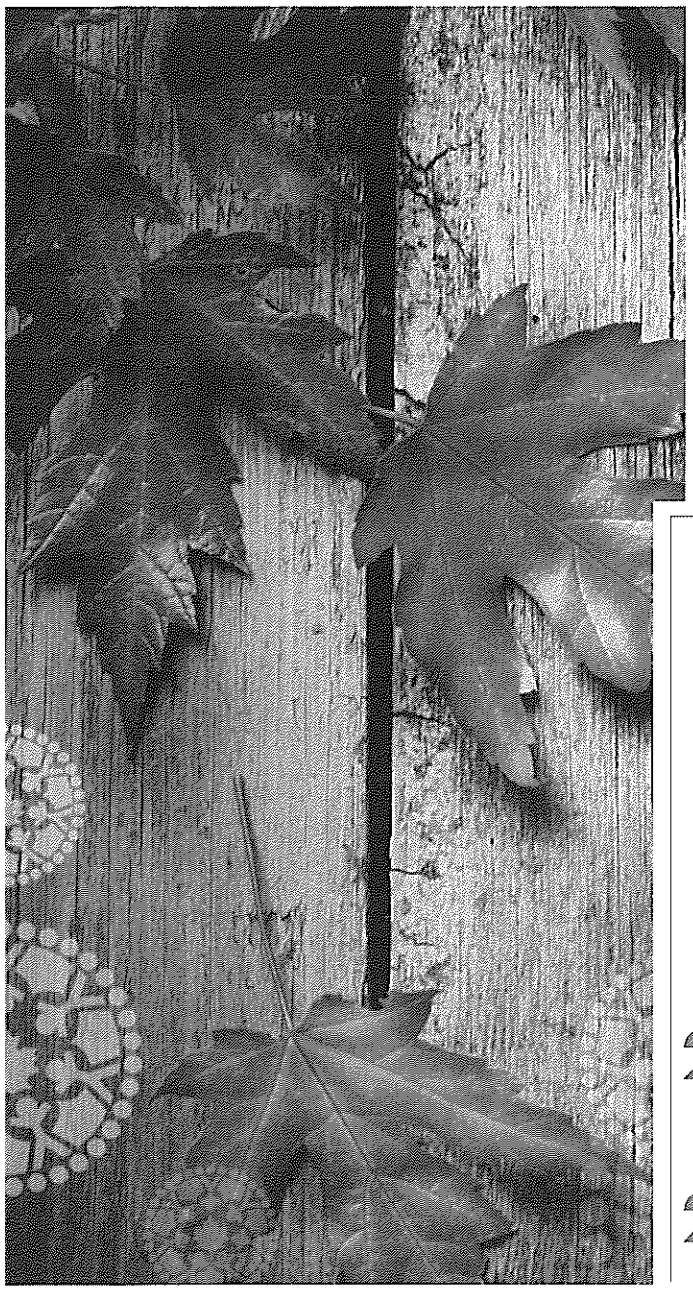


4 **GREETINGS FROM CCJA'S PRESIDENT**
By Roland LaHaye

5 **SALUTATIONS DU PRÉSIDENT DE L'ACJP**
Par Roland LaHaye

6 **FEAR, TRUTH AND THE INFATUATION WITH INCARCERATION**
By John Braithwaite, Hirsch Greenberg & Claire Delisle

10 **2011 CONGRESS | CONGRÈS 2011**

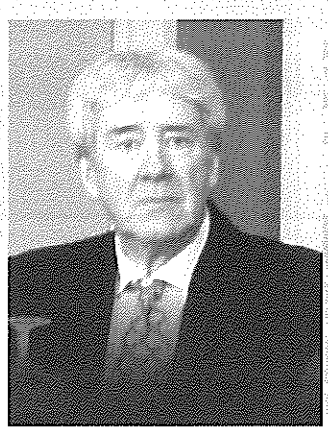
12 **MANITOBA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION**
By Mike Cook, President, MCJA

14 **PROFILE OF AWARD WINNERS**
PROFIL DES GAGNANTS DES PRIX HONORIFIQUES

20 **SMART JUSTICE NETWORK**

23 **COMING EVENTS | PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS**

GREETINGS FROM CCJA'S PRESIDENT



As incoming President of CCJA, let me begin by introducing myself. I am Roland LaHaye and my background consists in extensive work with troubled youth, adult correctional institutions, probation and staff training. Currently, I am an Associate Professor in the Justice Studies Degree Program at Mount Royal University in Calgary, volunteer Director of CPA House, a community residence for law enforcement officers experiencing personal issues, and an active participant of LifeLine. My favorite areas of teaching include criminal justice and the study of human relationship development. I am passionate about social justice policy and an advocate for all forms of human restorative measures.

May I begin my tenure by saluting the organizational staff for Congress 2011. In this regard, I wish to thank especially Marie-Marthe Cousineau, President, and Caroline Savard, Executive Director, of the Société de criminologie du Québec; Hugh Osler, outgoing President and Irving Kulik, Executive Director of CCJA for their leadership in bringing this event to a most successful conclusion. The variety of workshops available and the cultural atmosphere inherent in the very setting of old Quebec City left little to be desired. And what a "bang up finish" on Saturday morning with the likes of Sue O'Sullivan, the Ombudsman for Victims of Crime, Catherine Latimer of the John Howard Society, and Julius Grey, to challenge our collective minds. No doubt, the very issues raised at this particular venue will serve us well as we move to plan Congress 2013 in British Columbia.

CCJA is also very proud to have honoured no fewer than seven persons or groups by granting them awards at Congress. May we salute all the CCJA award winners for their contributions to a more humane and effective criminal justice system in Canada. Please turn to page 14 in this issue for the names and synopses of this year's recipients. Congratulations from the Board of CCJA and all of our members. We also note that our Board Director, Patrick Altimas' organization, the ASRSQ (Association des services de réhabilitation sociale du Québec) was awarded the Prix Hommage by the Société de criminologie du Québec. Congratulations to Patrick and his colleagues on a job well done and to the SCQ for recognizing this.

In another vein, I am very pleased to report that CCJA boasts a new provincial affiliate, the Saskatchewan Justice Institute. We wish to thank our Board Director, Hirsch Greenberg, and his colleagues for their diligent work in setting up the Institute and making it a CCJA affiliate. We look forward to increased participation from Saskatchewan and wish them every success in their new venture. Similarly, the BCCJA has been busy assisting in the establishment of the Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association. Again, we applaud this new initiative and wish them well.

Finally, a word about the challenge that lies ahead as we strive to find ways to counter the incessant pursuit of a "tough on crime" political agenda. At no time has this need been greater and it is imperative that each of us do our part in the fight to maintain a justice system in Canada that is the envy of many countries. This will take a commitment towards public education and a readiness to take every opportunity to challenge those whose ignorance and/or attitudes towards offending behavior leaves little room for restorative measures. It will necessitate recognition that in a world of "media mania" we in the justice community must learn how to tap into this vital resource rather than fearing its wrath. It's time for us to stop being the "silent system" and to risk something before it is too late.

Join me as I take on the responsibilities of President of CCJA and move to carry out some of the areas outlined above. I will be working to visit all of the college and university justice related programs in the province of Alberta to engage staff and students in the pursuit of dialogue and I invite you to do the same in your province. If I can be of assistance in any way, please feel free to contact me at 403.440.6385 or by email at rlahaye@mtroyal.ca. ••

Roland LaHaye, President

SALUTATIONS DU PRÉSIDENT DE L'ACJP

En qualité de nouveau président de l'ACJP, permettez-moi d'abord de me présenter. Je suis Roland LaHaye et je possède une expérience poussée du travail auprès de jeunes en difficulté, au sein d'établissements correctionnels pour adultes, dans le domaine des services de probation et en formation de personnel. J'occupe actuellement un poste de professeur agrégé dans le cadre du *Justice Studies Degree Program* de l'université Mount Royal à Calgary; j'œuvre aussi comme administrateur bénévole de CPA House, un programme résidentiel communautaire à l'intention de policiers aux prises avec des problèmes personnels, en plus de participer activement au programme *LifeLine* (Option-Vie). Mes champs d'enseignement préférés incluent la justice pénale et l'étude du développement des relations humaines. Le domaine des politiques en matière de justice sociale me passionne et je suis un apôtre de mesures réparatrices humaines de toutes formes.

Comme premier geste de mon mandat, je voudrais saluer le travail du Comité organisateur du Congrès 2011. J'aimerais ainsi exprimer des remerciements particuliers à Marie-Marthe Cousineau et Caroline Savard, respectivement présidente et directrice générale de la Société de criminologie du Québec (SCQ), ainsi qu'à Hugh Osler et Irving Kulik, respectivement président sortant et directeur général de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP), pour le leadership qu'ils ont exercé et qui a permis que cet événement soit couronné de succès. Nous avons été comblés par la variété des thèmes abordés et l'ambiance culturelle typique du Vieux-Québec. Et quelle finale éclatante, le samedi matin, alors que les propos de personnes de l'envergure de Sue O'Sullivan, Ombudsman fédéral des victimes d'actes criminels, Catherine Latimer de la Société John Howard du Canada et l'éminent Julius Grey, avocat et spécialiste des droits de la personne, nous ont interpellés collectivement. Il est certain que les questions soulevées en cette occasion nous seront très utiles au moment où nous entamons la planification du Congrès 2013 qui se tiendra en Colombie Britannique.

L'ACJP est très fière aussi d'avoir pu honorer non moins de 7 personnes à l'occasion de la cérémonie de remise de prix. Nous tenons à saluer tous ceux et celles qui ont reçu un prix pour leur contribution à un système de justice plus humain et efficace au Canada. Vous trouverez en page 14 leurs noms et un aperçu de qui ils sont. Nos félicitations de la part du conseil d'administration et de tous nos membres. Soulignons aussi que l'Association des services de réhabilitation sociale du Québec (ASRSQ), l'organisme de Patrick Altimas, un des administrateurs de l'ACJP, s'est vu décerner le Prix Hommage de la Société de criminologie du Québec. Nos félicitations à Patrick et ses collègues pour l'excellence de leur travail, de même qu'à la SCQ qui a su le reconnaître.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, je suis heureux de souligner que l'ACJP compte maintenant une nouvelle affiliée, la *Saskatchewan Justice Institute*. Merci à Hirsch Greenberg, un des administrateurs de l'ACJP, et à ses collègues qui ont travaillé avec diligence à mettre sur pied cet institut et à en faire une affiliée de l'ACJP. Nous nous réjouissons à l'idée d'une participation accrue des saskatchewanaises et des saskatchewanais et nous leur souhaitons le plus grand des succès dans leur nouvelle entreprise. De même, l'Association de justice pénale de la Colombie-Britannique (AJPCB) contribue depuis quelque temps à la création de la *Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association*. Encore une fois, nous saluons cette nouvelle initiative et nous leur souhaitons le meilleur des succès.

Un dernier mot au sujet des obstacles que nous aurons à surmonter alors que nous nous efforcerons de faire contrepoids au programme politique récurrent de la ligne dure en matière de criminalité. Jamais le besoin de s'attaquer à ce problème n'aura-t-il été aussi criant et il s'impose que chacun de nous fasse sa part dans la lutte visant à préserver un système de justice au Canada, qui soit l'envie de nombreux pays. Pour y parvenir, il nous faudra prendre un engagement envers l'éducation du public et être prêts à profiter de chaque occasion qui s'offre de confronter ceux et celles dont l'ignorance ou les attitudes envers les comportements délinquants laissent peu de place à des mesures réparatrices. Il faudra que dans le monde de la « média manie » qui est le nôtre, nous du milieu de la justice apprenions à apprivoiser cette ressource vitale plutôt que d'en craindre le courroux. Il est temps que nous cessions d'être le « système silencieux » et que nous soyons disposés à prendre les risques qui s'imposent avant qu'il ne soit trop tard.

Je vous invite à vous joindre à moi au moment où j'assume mes responsabilités comme président de l'ACJP et que j'entreprends de m'attaquer à certains des enjeux énoncés ci-dessus. Je m'efforcerai de rendre visite à chacun des programmes de justice pénale des collèges et universités de l'Alberta afin d'amener le personnel et les étudiants à poursuivre le dialogue; je vous incite à faire de même dans votre province. N'hésitez pas à communiquer avec moi, si je peux vous aider de quelque façon, par téléphone, au numéro 403-440-6385, ou par courriel, à l'adresse rlahaye@mtroyal.ca. ••

Roland LaHaye, Président

FEAR, TRUTH & THE INFATUATION WITH INCARCERATION

BY JOHN BRAITHWAITE, HIRSCH GREENBERG & CLAIRE DELISLE, CCJA

As the criminal justice system in Canada undergoes radical change we are faced with "truth as that which you can make other people believe" (Lorre, 2011). The methodology for creating that belief is repetition. Repeat *get tough on crime* often enough and it becomes a mantra for millions, devoid of an expressed mindful "deliberation, e.g. debate." The gestalt of this disconnection is irreverence with respect to the "facts" and on provocative challenges: exploiting personal fears and experiences without providing any examination of social realities. Complex social problems are reduced to talk show fodder or media bites deduced from a misrepresentation of fear and anxiety about crime. The unproven response then evokes cries for harsher sentences – punishment – concluding that more incarceration is synonymous with safer communities.

Crime cannot be redressed through manipulating various levers of incarceration. It is not the post-crime responses that make us safer, it is the prevention of crime that makes us safer; before the crime is committed or before it is repeated. "Getting-tough-on-crime" holds that some reality, not of our making, causes crime. "Getting-tough-on crime" advocates advance fighting crime with incarceration; *it imposes a solution, but not necessarily a just one* (paraphrasing Ernest Hemingway).

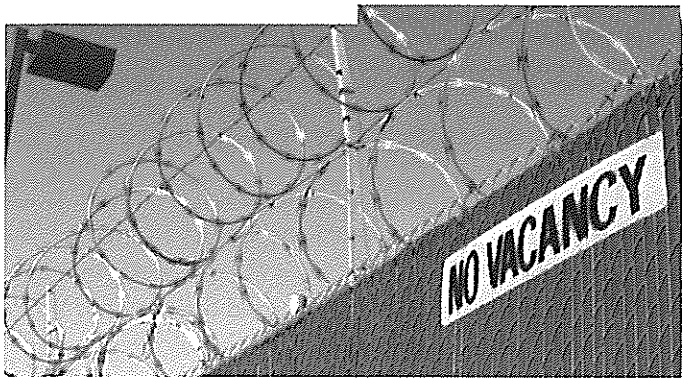
Our American neighbours have experimented with the *tough on crime principles*, and have found, to their consternation, that it holds little hope for preventing crime and is an unsustainable and expensive alternative.[1] Our southern neighbours now *see safer communities cannot be maintained by force; it can only be achieved by understanding* (paraphrasing Albert Einstein). We can agree: our 21st Century criminal justice system needs reforming. What is the path to reform? In "Breaking the Addiction to Incarceration", Rebecca McCray, of the American Civil Liberties Union's Centre for Justice, argues:

> Today, the U.S. has the highest incarceration rate of any country in the world. With over 2.3 million men and women living behind bars, our imprisonment rate is the highest it's ever been in U.S. history. And yet, our criminal justice system has failed on every count: public safety, fairness and cost-effectiveness. (McCray, 2011).

It's not just the Americans that are clearing the cobwebs of old ideas. Commenting on the prison population figures, Frances Crook, Chief Executive of the UK's Howard League for Penal Reform, said: "A record prison population is a sign of failure, not success" (Hope, 2011).

> One of the most conservative states in the U.S., Arizona, is at least having the conversation about incarceration: Members of the Arizona Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys came to a stark conclusion in a newly released report: Arizona is addicted to incarceration. And without

[1] For instance, see the CBC National News Report of October 17th, "Texas Conservatives Reject Harper's Crime Plan", on the radical policy changes instituted by the Texas legislature in the face of unsustainably high degrees of incarceration, prepared by Terry Milewski. http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/10/17/pol-vp-milewski-texas-crime.html. See also Selley, Chris (Oct. 19 2011). "Chris Selley: Eat Your Heart Out Tories, Milewski Gets it Right", *National Post.*



> serious intervention by policy makers on both sides of the aisle, fiscal insolvency is just around the corner. (Abraham, 2011)

The current Canadian *get-tough-on-crime* approach echoes the tried and failed approach of the United States. Justice Minister Rob Nicholson knows this. And he knows that the use of mandatory minimum sentences is bad policy because he was Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee that reviewed criminal sentencing in 1988. That committee concluded that mandatory minimum sentences "couldn't be designed to deal with the complex variables" in criminal cases (Maher, 2011).

Our criminal justice system continues to include a disproportionately high number of individuals of Aboriginal ancestry in the West, and in other jurisdictions, there are similar socioeconomic disparities. While crime has been dropping for some decades, we still have an over-reliance on incarceration to address nonviolent offences. In 2003, violent offences reported by the police represented less than 12% of all crimes committed (Léonard et al., 2003). Therefore, 88% of crime is non-violent in nature – we question why such punitive measures are the preferred response. *What is the outcome of toughness?* Recently, an article out of Winnipeg by the Canadian Tax Payers Association called into question the expenditure of $1,600 over four years by the Saskatchewan government on video games for incarcerated youth. What are we doing criticizing the expenditure of $400 a year when there are billons of dollars at stake for prisons, which most experts say is asinine? We need to reassess priorities and develop proportionate responses.

Crimes in Canada, in all categories, have continued to fall (Table 1). Yet Canada has one of the highest incarceration rates outside of the United Kingdom and the United States where major reforms are in the works (The Daily, 2007).

TABLE 1 CANADIAN CRIME FACTS

- The overall crime rate has decreased 19% since 1998.
- The decrease in property crime rates was 28.4%.
- Since 2000, the rate of violent crimes went down 12%.
- The rate of adult males charged has declined since 2001 from 3816 to 3456.
- The rate of women charged went up from 717 to 795.
- The rate of men charged with traffic crimes went down 23%.
- Administration of Justice cases accounts for 21% of cases in adult courts.
- The rate of youth charged has dropped since 2001 by 3.9%.
- The most common youth court case is theft.
- The cost of corrections increased 39.5% in the 5 years between 2004- 05 and 2008-09.
- Finally, 19% of federal prisoners are aged 50 or over.

We can't stop crime by sentencing criminals to prison; the crime has already occurred. The federal government is allocating less than $55 million to prevention, victim programs and policing compared to the current $4.4 billion allocated to corrections, a sum anticipated by the Parliamentary Budget Office to double in the next five years. We think the "bury your head in the sand" approach avoids the obvious - that the billions of new dollars for prisons **should be** spent on prevention and victims, not offenders. Existing dollars, if we are more prevention minded, will be taken off existing incarceration costs. There is a place for drastic measures for the few who are without *shame or remorse* in the face of the harm they cause; otherwise finding more ways to incarcerate individuals is needlessly draconian and expensive.

We don't need to be *saved* from crime by building more prisons, harsher sentences and diminished compassion. This approach is akin to putting up a smoke detector after the fire burns down your house. A concerted and comprehensive effort is required to raise the understanding and appreciation of Canadians as to what really works and what, simply, is punitive, vengeful and superficial.

Like all Canadians, we share the common objective of a continued reduction in crime. However, being tough on crime should not eclipse being "smart" about crime.

We have the fortunate benefit of learning from the American experience of decades of being "tough". Our mutual affiliate, the American Correctional Association, declares "...the policies that have led to so much incarceration in the United States need to change. We have the world's highest incarceration rate and the costs of incarceration continue to increase, making it less and less sustainable" (Gondles and Clark, 2009).

Currently, the United States is considering a National Commission on Criminal Justice, an objective, non-partisan "...review of all criminal justice policies

"Crime cannot be redressed through manipulating various levers of incarceration"

and practices to make reform recommendations...to improve public safety, effectiveness and fairness in the criminal justice system" (http://www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s714/show). US Democratic Senator Jim Webb of Virginia who spearheaded the legislation, recently attached it to the Appropriations Bill in an effort to speed up its enactment. "It will examine the allocation of Federal and State resources and responsibilities, current drug policy, gangs, and mental health initiatives, explore best practices in other Western countries and all areas relevant to the criminal justice system" (Gondles and Clark, 2009). Such a review has merit and promise for Canada--both as a search for the best efforts to continue to reduce crime and also as a means to increase public awareness, understanding and involvement.

Canada has not had a review approximating a major study of the criminal justice system in recent times. Perhaps the closest examination was that of the Ouimet Report back in the late '60s which focused mainly on corrections.

Criminal justice is indeed a system and tightening, tweaking or tinkering with one part without consideration of the whole runs the risk of rendering it less effective or even dysfunctional.

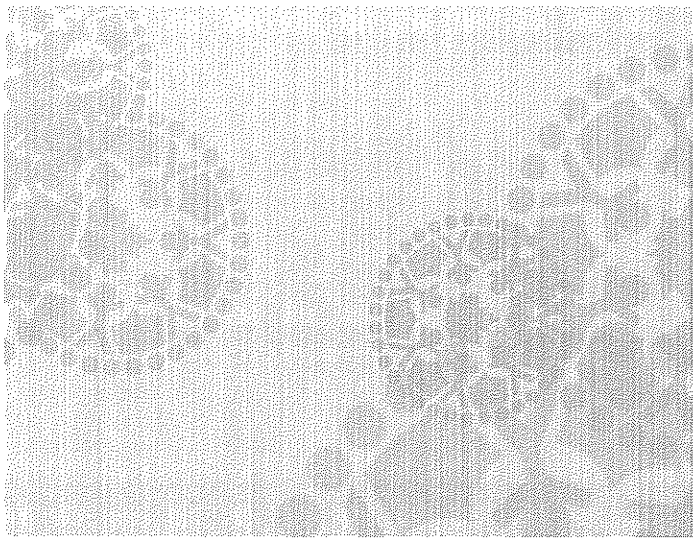
Getting *tough* without conducting a comprehensive, analytical, objective review of the whole carries the risk (damn near certainty) of repeating unproductive, costly and, for us, avoidable calamitous results as can be witnessed in the US.

We are proposing a complete review of the criminal justice system. The longstanding flaws in our current system of justice have been long overlooked and the current *Safe*

Streets and Communities Act is doomed to repeat a failed approach. We cannot expect to continue with the same failed policies and expect different outcomes. As Will Self of the BBC News expressed:

> The raw meting out of punishment solves nothing. And although there are some psychopaths who may have to be confined indefinitely, the Manichaean belief in the unbridgeable rift between sanctity and evil that shadows so much of our thinking about prison should play no part in its actual administration, anymore than should a belief in ghosts. (Self, 2011)

Break the Addiction to Incarceration! ••



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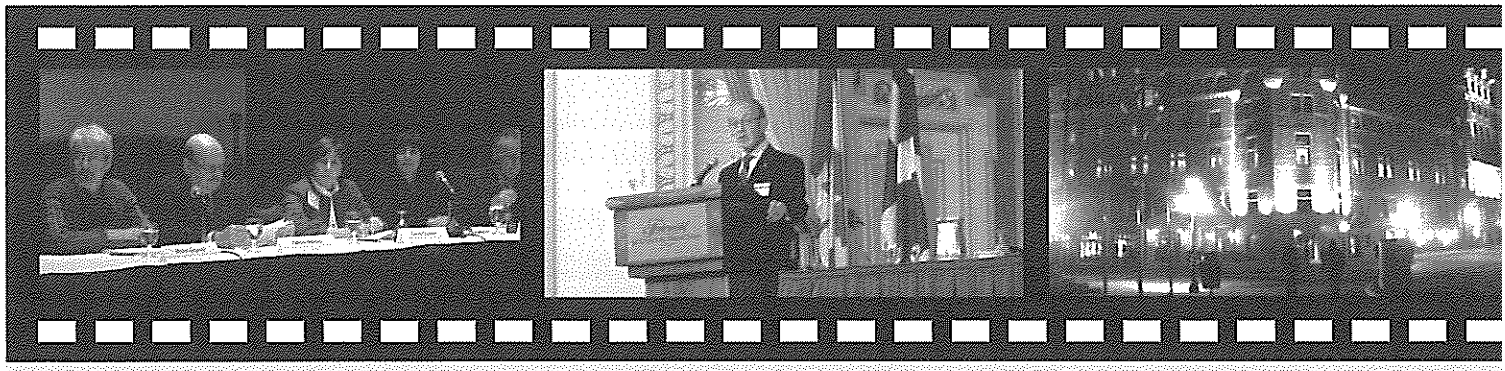
Note: John Braithwaite and Hirsch Greenberg are members of the CCJA Board of Directors; Claire Delisle is the outgoing Senior Executive Assistant.

Honorary Congress Chair the Honourable Warren Allmand

Melanie Bullis of the Alberta Seventh Step Society at the "Truth in Crime" workshop.

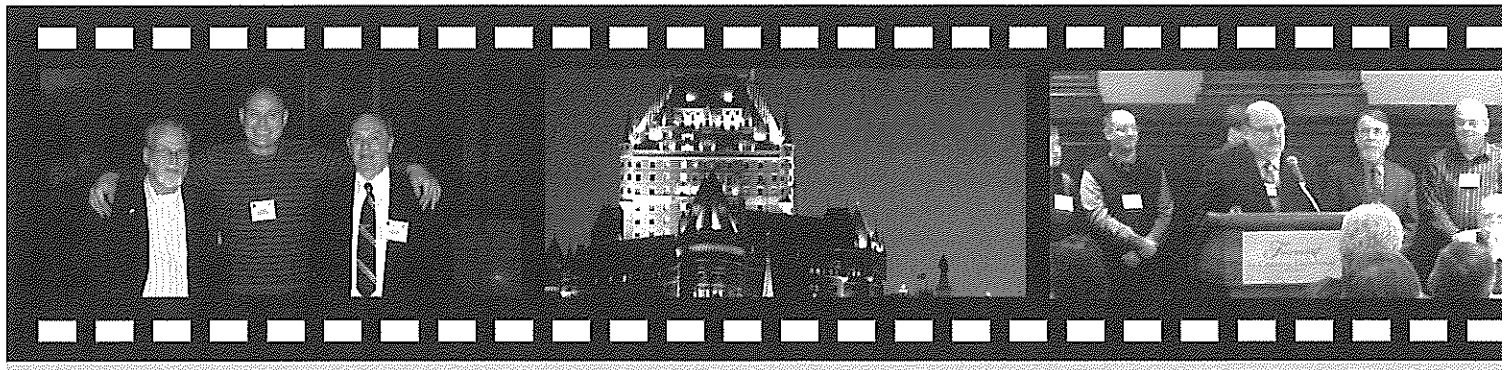
SCQ & CCJA Awards Ceremony



Press Conference on the Omnibus Bill

CCJA Executive Director Irving Kulik

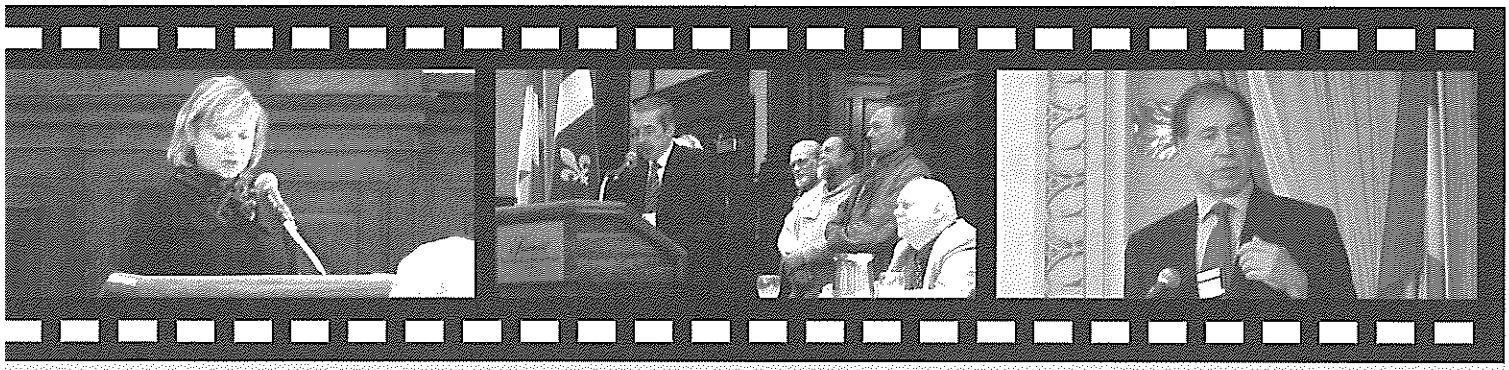
Château Frontenac



Darryl Clark, Garry Sawatzky and Allen Baltzer of Lifeline

Château Frontenac

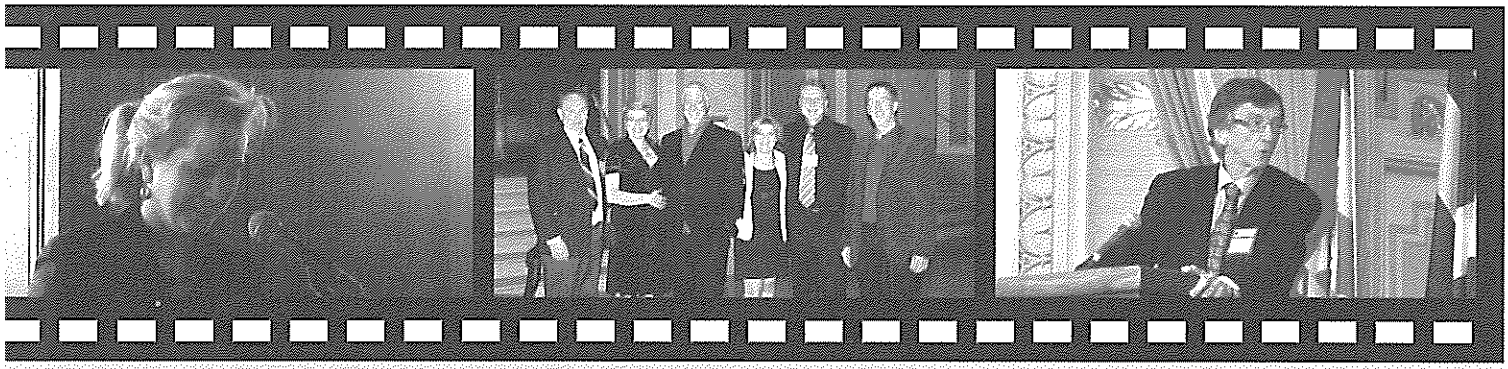
Patrick Altimas and the ASRSQ accepting the SCQ's Prix Hommage



Kathryn Gregory, CCJA Past President, presenting awards.

Lifeline's Allen Benson, Darryl Clark, Frank Molyneaux and Allen Baltzer accepting the CCJA Achievement Award, along with Awards Ceremony MC, Gaston St-Jean.

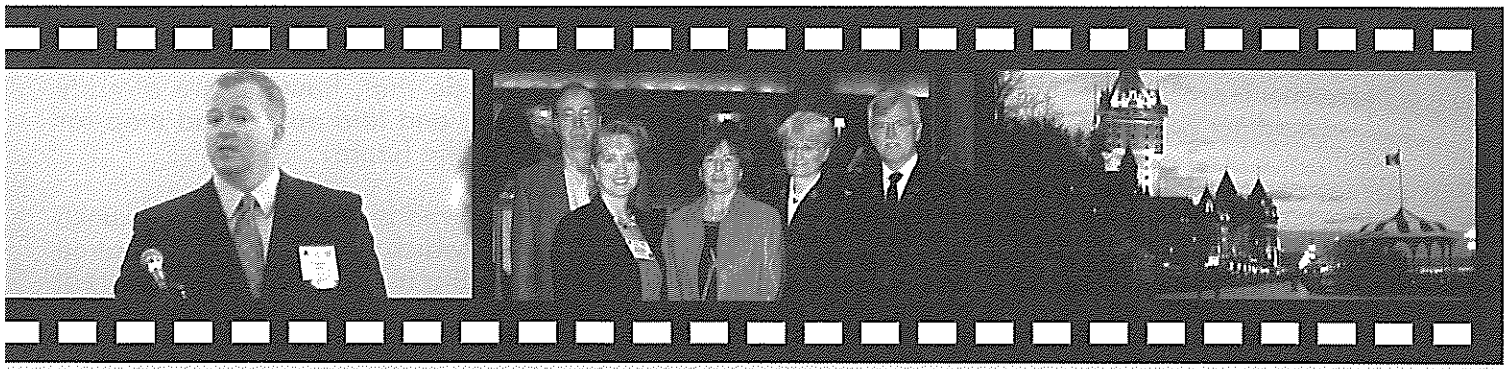
Outgoing CCJA President, Hugh Osler



Salvation Army Hostess of the Good Samaritan Breakfast, Caitlin Bancroft.

Allen Baltzer, Claire Delisle, Art Rasmusson, Susan Haines, John Clinton and Larry Cook at the Congress Banquet.

Honorary Congress Chair, Mr. Guy Lemire



Stuart Bain of the Calgary Police at the "Dealing with Mental Health..." workshop.

This year's Good Samaritan, Cécile Toutant (center) surrounder by (L-R) Caitlin Bancroft, Hugh Osler

Promenades, Château Frontenac

THE MANITOBA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION:

Pursuing Public Education by Organizing Regular Breakfast/Workshops and Lunch & Learns as Desirable Alternatives in Sentencing Practice

BY MIKE COOK, President, MCJA

The Manitoba Criminal Justice Association (MCJA) is a proud affiliate of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. As per our mission statement, we set out to promote active participation and involvement in crime prevention initiatives through awareness and education. One of the ways to effect this mission is to promote crime prevention strategies through community involvement including forums for discussions, and to facilitate the networking of community stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system.

The MCJA has met with great success in promoting crime prevention and public awareness of trends in crime through two major venues, our yearly Crime Prevention Breakfast/Workshop and our Lunch and Learn Program. The MCJA is the proud sponsor of a yearly crime prevention breakfast. In Manitoba, the month of November is proclaimed as Crime Prevention Month and we hold our breakfast the first week of the month. Attendance has been growing over the years as has our list of presenters and programs offered. The breakfast historically was a sit down breakfast with one keynote speaker. Today, the breakfast is followed by a full day workshop.

On November 10, 2010, the MCJA held a successful and well received breakfast/workshop at the Hotel Fort Garry in Winnipeg. Attendance was well over 300 people and the guests were treated to Manitoba Justice Minister Andrew Swan proclaiming the month of November as Crime Prevention Month and detailing the efforts and successes of the province on crime prevention. Counsellor Gord Steeves of the City of Winnipeg, who is also the Commissioner for Public Safety, talked about the successes the City had over the last year in targeting and suppressing criminal trends.

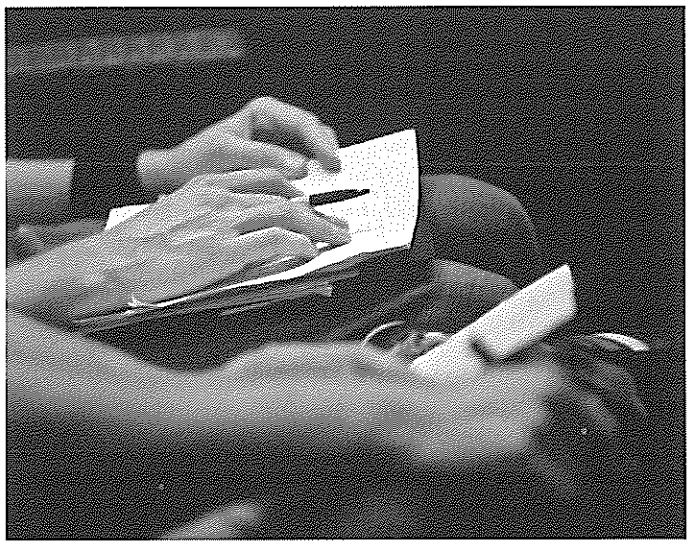
The breakfast was followed up with a workshop on mental health and the court system. Keynote speakers and workshop presenters included local and other provincial judiciary, representatives of the Mental Health Commission, local mental health program advocates and consumers. The workshop was most informative and all those in attendance clearly understood how there is a need to have courts across the land deal with people who have mental health issues. The time has come to transition from criminal courts to mental health courts when dealing with people with mental health challenges. The presenters clearly showed us why we have to do that, how we are already starting the process, and laid out a road map for what we must do in the future.

The other activity offered by the MCJA is the Lunch and Learn Program which consists of presentation sessions offered during a lunch hour. It is a great way to create awareness and provide information about social/justice, crime prevention issues, or initiatives/programs. At the same time, it provides a learning, communication and collaboration opportunity. Over the years we have had various speakers attend and speak on diverse topics, inter alia, gangs, crime prevention/education programs, prosecution, probation and parole services, to name just a few.

This year we had a great presentation on the University of Winnipeg. Dr. Lloyd Axworthy, President and Vice Chancellor of the University, spoke to us about how the University is reaching out to those people who live in the catchment area and who otherwise would not feel they were able to attend University due to economic hardship or a feeling that the University setting is for others. Dr. Axworthy illustrated how the U of W is a trailblazer in terms of setting up a credit program for youth from inner city schools. These young men and women can earn credits through their own high school which can be applied towards assistance to enrol at the University in a course of study. There are also numerous scholarships and bursaries offered. The cumulative effect is that hundreds of students are now working towards attending the U of W or are already in attendance pursuing their education in various fields including, law, social work, psychology, urban studies and business.

The University boasts approximately 9000 full and part-time students, and over 40,000 alumni across the world. The University is in a unique position in that it is a large University situated downtown and as a result, people within the surrounding area can now attend and make use of many residences available, daycare facilities and can become a part of the University culture. It is hoped that with a University education, these people will become leading citizens in the community and can show others that a University education is attainable by anyone regardless of their background or socio-economic status. Those who otherwise would have stayed away from pursuing their education and perhaps stayed in a mind set of "have not" can now have excellent life chances and create wonderful lives for their family all the while contributing to a well educated and safer community for all of us.

The attendees at the annual breakfast/workshop and Lunch and Learn programs include judges, crown attorneys, defence lawyers, probation officers, parole officers, police officers, criminologists, psychologists, sociologists, treatment facility administrators, non-profit, business sector, professors, teachers, and students. These are the people whom we want to address as they are on the front lines of dealing



with and/or have an interest in, the criminal justice system. It is thought that through our breakfasts and workshops, we will be able to educate all of the attendees as to what the current criminal trends are and what corrective measures can be done to promote a safer community in Winnipeg. Those attending represent an excellent cross section of criminal justice practitioners and community members at large who are interested in the criminal justice system and the programs offered by the MCJA are very topical and informative. Educating the public is one of MCJA's mandates. Collectively, we feel that the programs we offer accomplish that objective. The focus for our breakfast/workshop for 2011 will be Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. I am confident that those attending the program this year will be well informed as to the causes, the diagnosis and assistance available to persons with FASD.

The MCJA will continue to put together workshops and lunch and learn series. Much has been done in Winnipeg to address the issue of crime and crime prevention. It is our firm belief that our efforts are furthering that objective and we are most proud of our accomplishments. ••

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION AWARDS
PROFILE OF AWARD WINNERS

PROFIL DES GAGNANTS DES PRIX HONORIFIQUES
DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

PUBLIC EDUCATION AWARD
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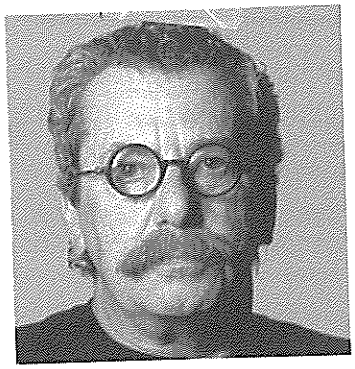
PRIX D'ÉDUCATION DU PUBLIC



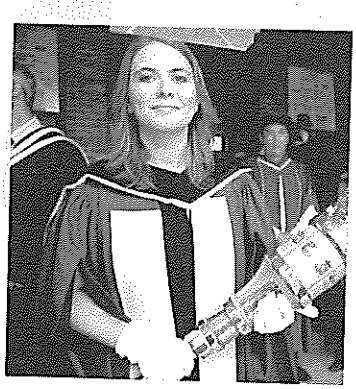
MARK BONOKOSKI

MARK BONOKOSKI of Sun Media is the recipient of CCJA's 2011 Public Education Award for a series that he published in 2008 on urban aboriginals, entitled "Red Road". This fifteen-part series, as one person wrote, in support of Mark's nomination, showcased "the tragic human consequences behind Canada's failed public policies with regard to First Nation's people. More specifically, the gross-overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in prisons and penitentiaries was well traced back to Canada's inability to ensure equality and fairness with respect to their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights". In addition to educating the public on this egregious reality, Mark also made concrete suggestions to improve the treatment of Aboriginal offenders in Canadian society, including supporting the Office of the Correctional Investigator's recommendation to create the new position of Deputy Commissioner for Aboriginal Affairs in federal corrections.

Sun Media's National Editorial Writer has had a career spanning over thirty years, and has occupied such positions as European Bureau Chief where he covered the troubles in Northern Ireland, the bombing of Pan-Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland and the fall of the Berlin Wall. His series on urban aboriginals demonstrates his commitment to social justice issues and raising the public profile of what many observers have qualified as Canada's number one human rights issue – the treatment of Aboriginal people in Canadian society.

Journaliste pour Sun Media, Mark Bonokoski a mérité le prix de l'éducation du public en reconnaissance d'une série de 15 articles qu'il a publiée en 2008 sur les autochtones urbains, intitulée "Red Road". Cette série illustrait, selon une des personnes qui proposa sa candidature, "les conséquences humaines tragiques derrière les politiques en ce qui concerne les Premières Nations, démontrant l'échec du Canada dans ce dossier. De façon plus spécifique, la sur-représentation des personnes autochtones dans nos prisons est retracée à l'incapacité du Canada de garantir l'égalité et la justice en ce qui a trait aux droits de ceux-ci, que ce soit dans le domaine économique, social, culturel, civique ou politique". En plus d'éduquer le public sur cette réalité déconcertante, M. Bonokoski a également présenté des suggestions concrètes pour améliorer le traitement des délinquants autochtones, ce qui inclut son appui à la recommandation du Bureau de l'Enquêteur correctionnel de créer un nouveau poste, celui de Sous-commissaire pour les affaires autochtones dans le système fédéral correctionnel.

Journaliste de carrière depuis plus de 30 ans, Mark Bonokoski, qui est le rédacteur éditorial national pour Sun Media, a déjà été chef de bureau en Europe, ce qui l'amena à couvrir les troubles en Irlande du nord, l'explosion du vol Pan-Am 103 sur Lockerbie, en Écosse, et la chute du mur de Berlin. Sa série sur les autochtones urbains démontre clairement son engagement envers les causes de justice sociale ainsi que sa détermination de sensibiliser le public en ce qui a trait à ce que certains qualifient de problème central de droits de la personne au Canada--le traitement des personnes autochtones dans notre société.



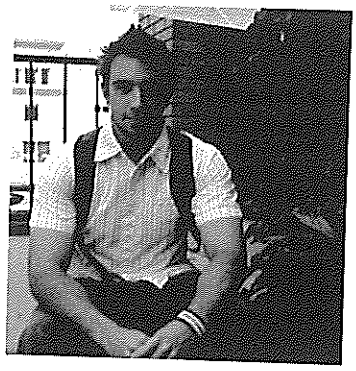
STACEY HANNEM

STACEY HANNEM obtained a Doctorate in Criminology from Carleton University in 2008 and spent the following year doing a post-doctorate at the University of Ottawa. Since 2010, she is assistant professor in the Criminology Department at Wilfrid Laurier University, Brantford campus. Her research focuses on issues (such as stigma, marginality and gender) concerning the families of prisoners. More recently, she is working on verbal violence in domestic settings and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. She is the co-editor of a book entitled: Stigma Revisited: Negotiations, Resistance, and the Implications of the Mark due to come out this year. She is a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Prisoners on Prison and has helped organize conferences such as the Qualitatives 2011.

For the past four years, Stacey has also been the Chair of CCJA's Policy Review Committee. In this capacity, Stacey has closely monitored incoming pieces of criminal justice legislation in parliament and has been instrumental in drafting briefs in response to such bills. At monthly conference call meetings, Stacey graciously guides a group of academics and professionals toward consensus. She has a good grasp of policy issues and is able to steer discussions on the committee's strategic response to criminal justice legislation. Stacey is a genuine and authentic academic with a passionate heart and a compassionate intellect. Moreover, her gentle demeanour and balanced approach to criminal justice issues ensures that CCJA responses to complex crime issues reflects a balance between pragmatism and ideology.

Stacey Hannem obtient son doctorat en criminologie de Carleton en 2008 et fait un post-doctorat à l'Université d'Ottawa l'année suivante. Depuis 2010, elle est professeure au département de criminologie à l'Université Wilfrid Laurier, campus Brantford. Elle spécialise dans les familles de personnes incarcérées (en ce qui a trait au stigmatisme, marginalité et la différence entre les sexes). Plus récemment, son focus s'étend sur la violence verbale dans les relations conjugales, et l'ensemble des troubles causés par l'alcoolisation foetale (ETCAF). Elle est co-rédactrice d'une nouvelle publication intitulée Stigma Revisited: Negotiations, Resistance, and the Implications of the Mark destinée à paraître cette année. Stacey est également membre du comité de rédaction de la revue Journal of Prisoners on Prison et organisatrice de conférences tel que les Qualitatives 2011.

Au cours des quatre dernières années, Stacey a aussi présidé le Comité sur l'examen des politiques de l'ACJP. À ce titre, elle fait un suivi serré des projets de loi en matière de justice pénale au Parlement et joue un rôle clé dans l'élaboration des mémoires en réponse à ceux-ci. Lors des réunions mensuelles par appel-conférence, avec un doigté remarquable, elle guide un groupe de praticiens et académiques dans des débats sur des questions de fonds et de stratégie qui atteignent, plus souvent qu'autrement, un consensus. Stacey est une chercheure authentique et passionnée munie d'un intellect compatissant. Son attitude calme et équilibrée face aux questions complexes touchant la criminalité fait en sorte que l'ACJP réponde aux questions de justice pénale en maintenant un équilibre entre le pragmatisme et l'idéologie.



JUSTIN PICHÉ

JUSTIN PICHÉ is about to graduate with a Ph.D. in criminology from Carleton University. His research examines the scope and factors contributing to the on-going prison expansion in Canada. He has recently been hired as a tenure-track professor at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Justin is the co-managing editor of the *Journal of Prisoners on Prison* and one of the key organizers of the International Conference on Penal Abolition (ICOPA). He has given numerous public lectures to organizations such as E-Fry, John Howard, NAACJ and NORML. He has been a guest speaker at the Office of the Correctional Investigator, at a meeting of the Provincial Heads of Corrections, and in prisons. Justin has also been an active member of CCJA's Policy Review Committee. He wrote a brief on the elimination of pensions to prisoners and testified before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights.

He has a well-attended regular blog called "Tracking the Politics of 'Crime' and Punishment in Canada, which he has regularly updated with blogs as well as reference documents for others to consult. Justin has been relentless in his motivation to critique the penal industrial complex in Canada and has given several interviews to mainstream and alternative media (Ottawa Citizen, CBC Radio, Le Soleil, CKUT, and others). His energy and devotion to improving the current criminal justice system in Canada is boundless and his determination to get decision-makers' attention to his analyses has been valiant. He recently presented a brief to a Standing Committee of Parliament to discuss prison expansion

Justin Piché vient de faire sa soutenance de thèse de doctorat à Carleton. Il étudie l'étendu de l'expansion carcérale au Canada et les facteurs y contribuant. Il vient d'obtenir un poste de professeur menant à la permanence à l'Université Memorial, à Terre-Neuve. Justin est co-rédacteur de la revue *Journal of Prisoners on Prison* et un des organisateurs-clé de la Conférence internationale sur l'abolition du système pénal (ICOPA). Il a donné plusieurs conférences publiques chez des organismes tels E-Fry, John Howard, NAACJ, et NORML. De plus, il a été reçu comme conférencier par le Bureau de l'enquêteur correctionnel, par les chefs des services correctionnels provinciaux, ainsi que par des établissements pénitenciers. Il est également membre actif du comité d'examen des politiques de l'ACJP, et à ce titre, produisit un mémoire sur l'élimination des pensions pour prisonniers agés, et témoigna devant le comité permanent de la justice et les droits de la personne.

Son blog intitulé "Tracking the Politics of 'Crime' and Punishment in Canada" est lu par plusieurs et il y affiche non seulement des opinions et analyses mais aussi des documents de référence. Il est engagé à soutenir une critique du complexe pénal industriel au Canada et donne régulièrement des entrevues aux médias. C'est avec énergie et détermination qu'il tente d'améliorer le présent système de justice pénale canadien et n'hésite pas à se prononcer devant les décideurs. Il vient récemment de témoigner devant un comité parlementaire sur l'expansion du système carcéral.

RESTORATION AWARD
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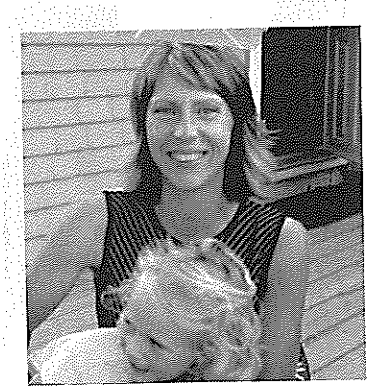
PRIX DE LA RÉCONCILIATION



BECKY ATKINSON

BECKY ATKINSON is survivor and activist in the area of domestic violence. Her contribution to realize positive outcomes within the criminal justice system arose from her personal experience of dealing with an abusive former partner in the context of child custody and access.

In 2005, as part of her Master's degree, Becky wrote a research paper on domestic violence and family law in an effort to make sense of the conflict between her legal responsibility to allow court-ordered access and her personal responsibility to keep herself and her child physically and emotionally safe. Once she understood the issue from a legal perspective, Becky was determined to address the domestic violence-family law information gap. Her vision: to produce a child custody and access guide for women leaving abusive relationships. Her goal: the safety and wellbeing of all, fathers included.

Becky spent tireless unpaid hours securing well over $100,000 to finance the project. In 2008, *Safely on Your Way: Child Custody and Access to Information for Women Leaving Abusive Relationships* was published by the Nova Scotia provincial government, which can be downloaded at www.legalinfo.org/images/stories/pdf/flipaw.pdf .

In 2005, Becky's family law research paper was runner-up in a Canada-wide National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL) essay contest. In 2009, she received the Family SOS Courage to Give Back Award, which recognizes extraordinary individuals who have shown great courage in surmounting personal hardships and who have gone on to give back to their communities and families.

Since 2008, thousands of copies of the Safely on Your Way have been distributed or downloaded.

Survivante de violence conjugale et militante pour son éradication, Becky Atkinson a mérité le Prix de la réconciliation pour sa contribution à améliorer le système de justice pénale, ce qu'elle a accompli à partir de son expérience avec la question de l'accès et la garde d'un enfant dans un contexte de rupture avec un conjoint violent.

En 2005, dans le cadre d'une maîtrise, elle produit un travail de recherche sur la violence conjugale et le droit familial, ainsi tentant de rendre compréhensible le conflit entre la responsabilité légale qui lui incomba de donner à son ex-conjoint l'accès à son enfant d'une part, et la responsabilité personnelle d'assurer sa sécurité physique et émotionnelle personnelle et celle de son enfant d'autre part. Ceci l'amena à confronter un problème dans le domaine du droit familial, celui du manque d'information et à vouloir produire un guide sur la garde et l'accès des enfants pour des femmes aux prises avec une rupture avec un conjoint violent. Elle eut comme objectif la sécurité et le bien-être de tous les personnes concernées, incluant les pères.

Dans le but d'atteindre son objectif, elle réussit à faire une levée de fonds de plus de 100,000$ pour financer le projet. En 2008, *Safely on Your Way: Child Custody and Access to Information for Women Leaving Abusive Relationships* fut publié par le gouvernement provincial de la Nouvelle-Écosse, qui peut être téléchargé à partir de www.legalinfo.org/images/stories/pdf/flipaw.pdf.

En 2005, son travail de recherche arriva deuxième dans un concours pan canadien de l'Association nationale des femmes et du droit. En 2009, elle reçut le prix "Family SOS Courage to Give Back", qui rend hommage à des personnes extraordinaires qui ont démontré un courage exemplaire à surmonter une situation éprouvante et qui ont redonné à leurs communautés et familles.

Depuis 2008, des milliers d'exemplaires du guide produit par Becky Atkinson ont été distribués ou téléchargés.

RESEARCH AWARD
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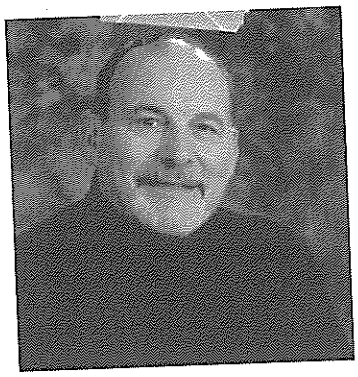
PRIX DE RECHERCHE



DONALD CLAIRMONT

DR. DONALD CLAIRMONT is professor emeritus Sociology and Social Anthropology and Director of the Atlantic Institute of Criminology at Dalhousie University, Halifax. He has a long and distinguished history of research in the areas of criminal and social justice dating back to the 1960s, including projects dealing with Aboriginal justice, policing, race relations, and restorative justice approaches and programs.

Concerned about increasing urban core violence and its dramatic impact on public safety and community cohesion, Don mobilized public and political interest in creating a research based community roundtable on urban violence in 2007. Almost single-handedly he developed an ambitious research and community consultation process that resulted in the production of an extraordinarily rich and diverse information base that provided a clear and convincing analysis of the various problems involved but also engaged the broader HRM community in developing community based responses. The resulting voluminous research report was truly comprehensive in scope, diverse in its data sources, sophisticated in its analysis and credible and persuasive in its recommendations. Its publication received immediate and broad public, political and professional endorsement and it has became the basis of a still developing provincial and municipal policy and program response.

M. Donald Clairmont est professeur honoraire au département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, ainsi que le directeur de l'Institut atlantique de criminologie, de l'Université Dalhousie, à Halifax. Tout au long d'une carrière en recherche qui date des années 1960, il touche de nombreux sujets, tels la justice autochtone, les services policiers, les relations ethniques, et les approches et programmes de justice réparatrice.

Conscient de la croissance de la violence urbaine et des impacts dramatiques sur la sécurité publique et la cohésion communautaire, M. Clairmont a mobilisé l'intérêt publique et politique sur la création d'une table ronde communautaire sur la violence urbaine en 2007. Il développa ainsi, presque par lui-même, un ambitieux projet de recherche et un processus de consultation publique, le résultat duquel fut la production d'une base de données très riche et diversifiée, donnant ainsi une analyse claire et persuasive des problèmes variés, mais également incita la communauté du grand Halifax à se prémunir d'un ensemble de réponses émanant de la communauté. Le volumineux rapport qui en résulta en fut un d'une vaste portée, avec des sources de renseignements diverses, une analyse sophistiquée, et des recommandations à la fois crédibles et persuasives. La publication de ce dernier reçut un appui public, politique et professionnel important qui sert, encore aujourd'hui, comme base de développement d'une politique et d'une programmation en réponse à la violence urbaine, tant au niveau provincial que municipal.

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
••
PRIX DU MÉRITE

LIFELINE is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year. This group is made up of former lifers and long-termers, who are now in the community, and who return to prison in order to assist other life-sentenced prisoners in trying to cope with their prison sentence, and prepare for their eventual release into the community. This dedicated group of people has been helpful in the successful releases of other life-sentenced prisoners. They have also been stellar in their commitment to public education. In a two-year period, the average Lifeline Inreach Worker makes no fewer than 14 presentations to the public, be it at confrerences, community gatherings, or university lectures. Lifeline's Inreach workers are living proof that people can and do change in a positive manner, and they should serve as an inspiration to all.

Option-Vie fête son vingtième anniversaire cette année. Ce groupe est formé de personnes détenues à perpétuité, et de personnes ex-détenues à long terme, qui ont réintégré la communauté, et qui retournent au pénitencier afin d'assister leurs pairs dans la gestion de leur sentence, et la préparation de leur éventuel retour en société. Ce groupe de personnes engagées accompagne les autres personnes détenues à perpétuité et les aide à avoir du succès dans l'obtention de leur liberté conditionnelle. De plus, ces personnes ont démontré un engagement important vis-à-vis l'éducation du public. Il est à noter que durant les deux dernières années, l'intervenant-accompagnateur moyen d'Option-vie a fait une moyenne de 14 présentations en public, soit en conférence, dans les regroupements communautaires, ou encore des salles de cours universitaires. Ces hommes et femmes sont la preuve que les gens ont la capacité d'effectuer des changements positifs dans leurs vies, et servent d'inspiration à tout un chacun.

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CRIME PREVENTION AWARD
••
PRIX DE PRÉVENTION DU CRIME

Since 1980, The Salvation Army Correctional and Justice Services (SACJS) has provided quality community based programming to individuals who have been in contact with the criminal justice system. Recognizing the potential in each individual, the SACJS has developed, implemented and evaluated a number of successful programs aimed at offering alternative measures including the Positive Lifestyle Program, the Anger Management Program, the Prostitution Offender Program, the Prostitution Diversion Program and the Stoplift Program.

The Salvation Army Correctional and Justice Services has a solid reputation with provincial, federal, municipal governments and partnering agencies as being a non government agency that focuses on community based preventive initiatives which address the underlying causes of crime and the reduction of crime.

Depuis 1980, les Services correctionnels et de justice de l'Armée du salut de Winnipeg assure des programmes communautaires aux personnes ayant été en contact avec le système de justice pénale. Reconnaissant le potentiel de chaque individu, le SCJAS développa, instaura et évalua bon nombre de programmes réussis ayant comme objectif d'offrir des mesures alternatives incluant le Programme mode de vie positif, la gestion de la colère, la délinquance des personnes prostituées, le programme de diversion pour la prostitution et le programme vol-arrêt.

Les services correctionnels et de justice de l'Armée du salut de Winnipeg jouit d'une réputation solide auprès des différents paliers de gouvernement, soit, fédéral, provincial et municipal, ainsi qu'avec des agences de partenariat. On considère le SCJAS comme une agence non gouvernementale dont l'objectif est la prévention, et qui s'adresse aux causes sous-jacentes de la criminalité et la réduction de celle-ci.

THE SALVATION ARMY CORRECTIONAL & JUSTICE SERVICES

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE SMART JUSTICE NETWORK TAKES PLACE IN OTTAWA

Approximately 100 people gathered last November 1 at St. Brigid's Centre in downtown Ottawa to support the launch of the Smart Justice Network. The evening's event, designed to introduce the Network as well as raise funds, included wine-tasting, a silent auction, and the music of Leonard Cohen performed by Jerry Golland and the Tower of Song.

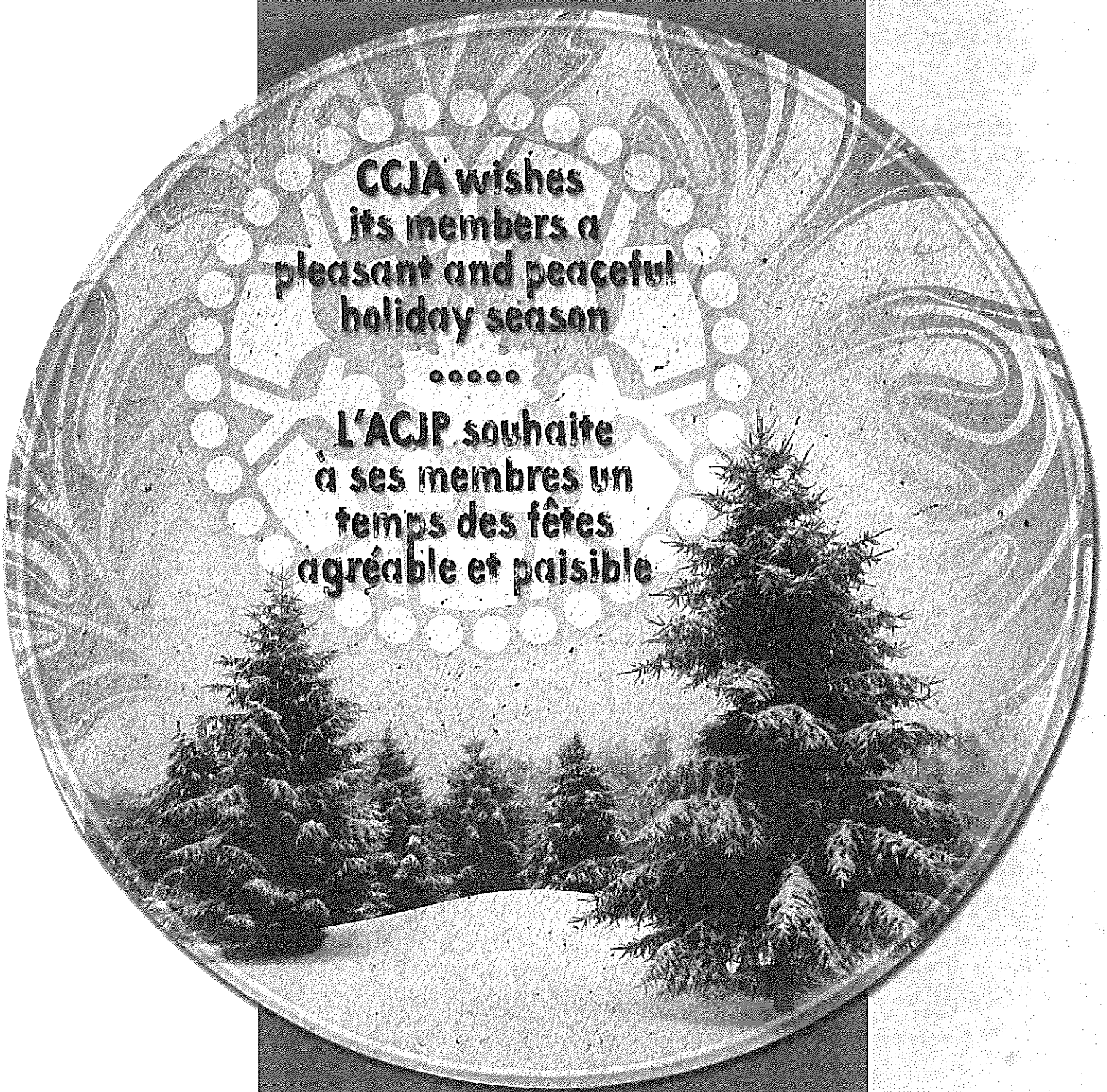
Formed through the collaboration and contributions of individuals and organizations seeking to promote effective responses to crime and its consequences, the Smart Justice Network welcomes those who wish to contribute to, and benefit from, its comprehensive resources, assist in shaping strategies and advocate for smart justice.

The mission of the Smart Justice Network is to promote a vision of responsible justice that places human dignity of victims, offenders and communities first. It seeks to ignite a public conversation about the Canadian criminal justice system, in particular seeking to emphasize effective responses to social harm and its consequences. By disseminating information on smart approaches and practices, and the respectful engagement with the perspectives and stories of people who have experience with criminal justice, it wishes to promote dialogue, provide comprehensive and accessible information about the system, and connect the reflection on social harm (crime) to social issues such as health, mental health, poverty and education.

Among its projected activities, the Smart Justice Network is developing a website and hopes to create a "Speakers Bureau" to provide support for spokespersons across Canada to stimulate discussions about meaningful justice among the public and with opinion leaders and decision makers. Now, after a successful event, the Network is well on its way to creating a virtual hub of information, resources, and a forum for sharing such information and analyses among its networks and with the public.

The Smart Justice Network has been created by the joint efforts of a host of concerned individuals, some whose names are not unknown. The Chairing Committee includes: Sheila Arthurs, Lorraine Berzins, Bob Cormier, John Edwards, Susan Haines, Willie Gibbs, Danny Graham, Catherine Latimer, Margot Lavoie, Michael Maher, Ed McIsaac, James Scott, Barry Stuart, Steve Sullivan David Daubney and Michael Jackson. The launch would not have been possible were it not for the generous contributions of individuals and organizations.

The SJN is looking to raise funds in order to pursue its agenda. If you are interested in becoming a member, contributing information and resources, or in donating to the SJN, please contact them by email at info@smartjustice.ca. You can also visit them on Facebook.


CCJA wishes
its members a
pleasant and peaceful
holiday season
.....
L'ACJP souhaite
à ses membres un
temps des fêtes
agréable et paisible

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REVUE CANADIENNE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

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VOLUME 54 - 2012

Edited by Professor Peter J. Carrington, University of Waterloo, the **Journal** is the only Canadian quarterly in the field of criminology and criminal justice that has been published regurlarly since 1958. Over 50 years of facts and views on Canada's criminal justice system have now been collected. The **Journal** is the technical publication of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association.

Rédacteur: le professeur Peter J. Carrington de l'Université de Waterloo. La **Revue** est le seul trimestriel canadien dans le domaine de la criminologie qui est publié régulièrement depuis 1958. La collection contient maintenant plus de cinquante ans de données et de réflexions sur la justice pénale au Canada. La **Revue** est le périodique technique de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale.

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